



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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19 November 1993

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CONTENTS

19 November 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Welcomes Security Council Decision on Somalia's Aidid [PANA]	1
Egypt's Musa Opens OAU Meeting on Resolving Conflicts [Cairo Radio]	1
Ministers Discuss Conflict Avoidance [Addis Ababa Radio]	1
Foreign Ministers End Conference [Cairo Radio]	1
Sudanese Minister Discusses IGADD Initiative	2
Begins Tour in Eritrea [Omdurman Radio]	2
Visits Ethiopia on Initiative [Omdurman Radio]	2
Discusses IGADD Initiative in Kenya [Omdurman Radio]	2

CENTRAL AFRICA

Rwanda

President Appeals to UNOMUR for Assistance [Kigali Radio]	3
MRND Chairman Comments on 18 Nov Killings [Kigali Radio]	3
Belgian Aircraft Leave for Kigali as Fighting Resumes [Brussels La Une Radio]	3

Zaire

Communique Slates Plenary Political Talks for 19 Nov [Kinshasa Radio]	3
---	---

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Government Lifts Economic Sanctions Against South Africa [Addis Ababa Radio]	4
--	---

Kenya

President Returns From Visit to Uganda [Nairobi TV]	4
---	---

Uganda

Government Lifts Restrictions on Trade With South Africa [Kampala Radio]	4
10,000 Workers Lose Jobs After Factories Close [AFP]	4

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Minister Schutte Launches ID Registration Campaign [SAPA]	5
Meyer, Ramaphosa Discuss New Constitution at Dinner [SAPA]	5
Meyer Dismisses Speculation Over Split in National Party [SAPA]	5
Buthelezi Calls Accord Ratification 'Illegitimate' [SAPA]	6
Buthelezi Statement on Constitution [SAPA]	6
Britain, Tutu, Boesak React to Interim Constitution [Johannesburg Radio]	7
NP Official Repudiates Right Wing for War Threat [SAPA]	7
ANC Said 'Exhausted' Trying To Woo Buthelezi Into Talks [SAPA]	8
IFP Alleges ANC Sending Recruits to Uganda [SAPA]	8
Publishes Statement on Death Squad [SAPA]	8
IFP Urges Members To Attend Mandela's People's Forums [SAPA]	9
Buthelezi Reportedly To Acquire 33 Million Rand Jet [BUSINESS DAY 19 Nov]	9

Netherlands Foreign Minister, Delegation Meet ANC 18 Nov	<i>[SAPA]</i>	9
Mandela Predicts End of Homelands After April 27 Election	<i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	10
Ciskei Opposes Reincorporation	<i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	10
Mandela Addresses Natal Forum as Police Arrest 10 Men	<i>[SAPA]</i>	10
AVF, ANC Delegations Discuss Afrikaner State	<i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	10
Commonwealth's Anyaoku Arrives in Country 17 Nov	<i>[SAPA]</i>	10
Paper Describes Reemergence of 'Old Terrorist Group'	<i>[DIE AFRIKANER 5-11 Nov]</i>	11
Paper Alleges Joe Slovo, Nelson Mandela in Power Struggle	<i>[DIE AFRIKANER 5-11 Nov]</i>	11
Paper Views Increased Right-Wing Militancy, Commando System	<i>[VRYE WEEKBLAD 11-24 Nov]</i>	12
*University Launches New Civil Service Training Center	<i>[THE STAR 14 Oct]</i>	13
*Air Force Develops New Logistics Management System	<i>[SUNDAY TIMES 10 Oct]</i>	13
*Avitronics Publishes Information on Hi-Tech Products	<i>[ARMED FORCES Oct]</i>	14
*Experts Speculate on Future Political Scenarios	<i>[BEELD 7 Oct]</i>	14
*Monthly Estimates 27 Million Potential Voters	<i>[WORK IN PROGRESS Sep]</i>	15

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UNITA No Longer Agrees To Withdraw Troops	<i>[Luanda TV]</i>	17
UNITA, Government Soldiers Clash	<i>[Luanda Radio]</i>	17
UNITA Deploys Forces in Ganda	<i>[Luanda Radio]</i>	17
*Government Closely Follows Events in Zaire	<i>[Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE 8 Oct]</i>	17

Botswana

Government Hails Constitutional Accord in RSA	<i>[Gaborone Radio]</i>	18
---	-------------------------	----

Comoros

President Reshuffles Cabinet 18 Nov	<i>[AFP]</i>	18
*President Asks for Arab League Help on Mayotte	<i>[London AL-HAYAH 12 Nov]</i>	18

Malawi

Parliament Passes Bill on Elections	<i>[Blantyre Radio]</i>	19
-------------------------------------	-------------------------	----

Mozambique

Government-Sponsored Unit Evicts Renamo Official From Home	<i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	19
Chissano, Dhlakama Comment on Electoral Law	<i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	19

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Invites Pope To Visit	<i>[SAPA]</i>	20
No Early Solution Envisioned for Trade Accord With RSA	<i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	20

WEST AFRICA

Cote d'Ivoire

Houphouet-Boigny Departs Switzerland for Home	<i>[AFP]</i>	21
---	--------------	----

Liberia

Parties Protest Transitional Council Head's Dismissal	<i>[London International]</i>	21
Sawyer Says Parties Consulted	<i>[Monrovia Radio]</i>	21
Stresses Commitment To Protect Kuyon	<i>[Monrovia Radio]</i>	22
Radio Reports NPFL Accepts Kuyon Replacement	<i>[Monrovia Radio]</i>	22
Sawyer Meets Muslim Delegation, Discusses Alleged Atrocities	<i>[Monrovia Radio]</i>	23

Mali

President Returns Following Visit to Algeria *[Algiers Radio]* 23

Niger

Defense Minister Says Algeria Caused Failure of Talks *[Paris International]* 23
Algeria Prevents Tuareg Participation *[AFP]* 23

Nigeria

Abacha Delivers Maiden Address to Nation *[Lagos Radio]* 24
Abacha To Remain in Power For 'At Least' 18 Months *[AFP]* 25
Reaction to General Abacha Assuming Leadership Position 25
 Officers Pleased With Abacha Briefing *[Lagos Radio]* 25
 Opposition Group Foresees Problems *[London International]* 25
Britain, NLC Oppose Change *[PANA]* 25
Radio Reports Security Increased in Abuja *[Lagos Radio]* 26

OAU Welcomes Security Council Decision on Somalia's Aidid

AB1711200593 Dakar PANA in English 1540 GMT
17 Nov 93

[Text] Addis Ababa, 17 Nov (PANA)—The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on Wednesday [17 November] welcomed the United Nations Security Council's decision to set up a commission of inquiry to investigate the killing of Pakistani peacekeepers in Somalia, and rescind the order to arrest Somali faction leader Mohamed Farah Aidid. "The steps taken by the Security Council (on Tuesday) will enhance the political process" in Somalia, the OAU director of information, Ibrahim Daggash, told PANA.

The Security Council in June adopted a resolution calling for the arrest and prosecution of those who ambushed a United Nations convoy in Somalia on 5 June in which 24 Pakistani peacekeepers were killed. The council blamed Aidid and his supporters for the killing and put up a 25,000-dollar reward for any information leading to the arrest of the faction leader. But the OAU had insisted that targeting Aidid would not solve the Somali crisis. "The OAU is happy that the conclusion it came to is being pursued by the United Nations Security Council," Daggash said. The OAU had also maintained that it would be wrong for the international community to ignore any faction or to be perceived to be opposed to any particular group. According to the OAU all factions must be involved if any durable solution was to be achieved.

Daggash said following the June incident, the OAU had called for the review of UN operations in Somalia.

Ethiopia's president, Meles Zenawi, mandated by the OAU summit in Cairo in June to resolve the Somali crisis, last month proposed the setting up of a commission to investigate the June incident. He also called for "an African solution" to the conflict.

Egypt's Musa Opens OAU Meeting on Resolving Conflicts

NC1711161593 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa opened the meetings of the foreign ministers of the OAU summit bureau today in Addis Ababa. The ministers will discuss the establishment of a mechanism for peacefully resolving African conflicts.

Musa said in his speech that today's meeting in Addis Ababa, which is the first by the Central Apparatus for the Mechanism of Preventing, Managing, and Resolving African Conflicts, is a historic moment in the OAU effort to lay the cornerstone of the African mechanism in response to the requirements of security and cooperation in Africa.

Referring to the causes of the conflicts in various parts of the continent, Musa called for more attention to halting these conflicts and for giving these issues priority on the agendas of future OAU meetings. He also stressed the importance of cooperation between the OAU and international and regional organizations so that the new mechanism can play a role in creating, protecting, and maintaining peace.

Musa met this morning with OAU Secretary General Salem Ahmad Salem and a number of heads of the delegations attending the meeting. Views were exchanged during these meetings about current African issues and Egypt's role in helping resolve African problems and conflicts.

Ministers Discuss Conflict Avoidance

EA1811131193 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] Ethiopian Foreign Minister Seyoum Mesfin has noted that tensions and conflicts in the African Continent can only be resolved when the spirit of friendship among Africans is strengthened. The foreign minister, speaking at the first OAU ministerial meeting on conflict avoidance and resolution which opened today, said that the international community, apart from assisting the Africans' efforts, cannot find permanent solutions to the conflicts which arise from time to time.

Mr. Seyoum, after noting that the conflict resolution body, which was established to find solutions to conflicts among OAU member countries, can only function practically when its financial status is strengthened. He said that OAU member countries should make every effort to meet this responsibility. The minister also said that the establishment of a conflict avoidance and resolution body is crucial to solving Africa's conflicts, the cause for Africa's backwardness.

OAU sources have noted that a meeting will also be held at the presidential level in Cairo, Egypt, from 6 to 7 December. The current ministerial summit, which opened in Addis Ababa, will focus on the problems in Burundi, Rwanda, Liberia, and Somalia. The conflict resolution body will consist of Egypt, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Senegal, Tunisia, Zimbabwe, Niger, Cameroon, Angola, Ghana and Djibouti.

Foreign Ministers End Conference

NC1811211293 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1830 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] The foreign ministers of the member states of the OAU summit bureau concluded their conference in Addis Ababa this evening and issued a number of resolutions, including one praising the efforts by President Husni Mubarak, in his capacity as OAU chairman, to find a solution to the Somali problem and the efforts by the Ethiopian president to promote dialogue and seek a political solution to this crisis.

Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa said that the Addis Ababa agreement, which was signed by 15 Somali faction leaders, still constitutes a suitable framework for finding a permanent political solution to the conflict in Somalia.

Speaking at the conclusion of the OAU summit bureau conference, Musa said that the conference agreed to name the fund of the OAU committee for preventing conflicts the OAU Peace Fund. It decided to recommend that the African Ministerial Council allocate 5 percent of the OAU budget for this fund, provided this amount will not be less than \$1 million. The conference also recommended that \$500,000 be allocated to the fund this year.

Musa said that the conference decided to enhance the capability of the OAU's general secretariat in the field of crisis management. Regarding the existing conflicts, the foreign minister said the conference expressed its concern about the suffering of the Angolan people and reaffirmed its support for the Angolan Government.

On Burundi, the conference decided to form a protection and observation mission composed of 180 soldiers and 20 civilians. The African foreign ministers appealed to the international community to provide financial and material support to enable this mission to carry out its task.

The African foreign ministers resumed their meetings in Addis Ababa at noon today under Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa. They discussed African issues and problems, including the Somali problem. The foreign ministers approved the principles for the establishment of the African Mechanism Apparatus for Preventing, Managing, and Resolving African Crises. It will be composed of a central committee consisting of the member states of the OAU summit bureau. Its principal objectives will be to resolve and prevent crises, undertake peacekeeping tasks, and solve existing crises.

Sudanese Minister Discusses IGADD Initiative

Begins Tour in Eritrea

EA1411221293 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in Arabic 1500 GMT 14 Nov 93

[Text] Dr. Ali al-Hajj Muhammad, the minister of the office for federal rule and the official spokesman for the peace negotiations, went to Eritrea today at the start of a tour of the Inter-Governmental Authority for Drought and Development (IGADD) states to deliver letters from Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir, the president of the republic, to the presidents of Eritrea, Ethiopia, Uganda and Kenya. SUNA reports that Dr. Ali al-Hajj will discuss with the president of the states party to the IGADD initiative their (?views) on that initiative. He will also brief them on the government's ideas on forthcoming negotiations.

Dr. Ali al-Hajj stressed in a press statement the government's eagerness that the initiative should succeed, saying that the states of the Horn of Africa were capable of solving their problems themselves without foreign intervention, drawing attention in this respect to the crisis in Somalia. This tour is taking place to complement negotiations conducted earlier by Lt. Gen. al-Bashir on the sidelines of the Preferential Trade Area summit, which was recently held in Kampala.

The accompanying delegation includes Mr. Ahmad Ibrahim al-Tahir, chairman of the Transitional National Assembly's committee on administration, Dr. Nafi Ali Nafi, minister of state at the presidency of the republic. It should be noted that the tour will start in Asmara and then continue via Addis Ababa and Nairobi and will end in Kampala.

Visits Ethiopia on Initiative

EA1611202593 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in Arabic 1500 GMT 16 Nov 93

[Text] Dr. Ali al-Hajj Muhammad, the minister at the Office of Federal Rule, will proceed to Nairobi after ending his current visit to Ethiopia in the course of a tour of the states of the region in the context of bringing about peace in Sudan.

Yesterday His Excellency met Ethiopian President Meles Zenawi, who stressed the keenness of the states of the region to perform an active role in order to bring about peace in the south of the country.

Dr. Ali al-Hajj said that he had conveyed Sudan's views on the issue of peace and the Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) initiative in this regard. He expressed his conviction that the states of the region were best suited for bringing about an acceptable solution.

Discusses IGADD Initiative in Kenya

EA1711131593 Omdurman Republic of Sudan Radio Network in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Nov 93

[Text] Dr. Ali al-Hajj Muhammad, minister at the federal rule office, is currently visiting Nairobi during a tour that includes Eritrea and Ethiopia. The minister will deliver a message from Lieutenant General 'Umar al-Bashir to the Kenyan president, Daniel arap Moi, about Sudan's stand and its concept of the steps on which the peace initiative led by the Inter-Governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) states are based. Dr. Ali al-Hajj Muhammad and the delegation accompanying him will leave Kenya after delivering the message to Uganda, the fourth state in the group that is playing a mediating role between the Sudanese Government and the rebel movement.

Rwanda

President Appeals to UNOMUR for Assistance

EA1811184093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1115 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Excerpts] On 17 November the president of the Republic issued a strong appeal to the UN Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda [UNOMUR], the international force for assistance to Rwanda, to take care first and foremost of the population living in the demilitarized zone. He made his call during the inaugural ceremony of the UNOMUR headquarters held at the Amahoro Hotel. [passage omitted]

UNOMUR immediately responded to the call. A working team has been sent on location in Ruhengeri. This team is going to submit a report on the situation to the president.

Let us listen to Mr. Dallaire [UNOMUR commander]:

[Begin Dallaire recording] Since this morning, we have received verbal reports, some of them reportedly from eyewitnesses, that people were killed in the demilitarized zone. You have mentioned the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], but nobody has confirmed that it is the RPF. One must not jump to conclusions. I am not in a position to draw any conclusions. That is my first point.

The commander of the demilitarized zone is already in Nkumba with a platoon and three observer teams. I sent the head of the observers, Colonel (Tikoka), this morning along with two other investigation teams. I expect information this afternoon on the situation and on their findings. Until I receive reports from my own staff on what happened or what has been reported, I cannot tell you how many people were killed, or if killings really took place. [passage omitted] [end recording]

MRND Chairman Comments on 18 Nov Killings

EA1811214093 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Mathieu Ngirumpatse, Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development [MRND] party chairman, has reacted to the tragic events of last night in (Kirangu) subprefecture.

[Begin Ngirumpatse recording] [passage omitted] I wish to note that the MRND has always expressed great concern over the Rwandan Patriotic Front's [RPF] presence in the demilitarized zone. Just this month, the MRND steering committee twice visited Prime Minister Agathe Uwilingiyimana. The Ruhengeri Prefecture MRND committee also visited the prime minister. We

drew the government's attention to security in the zone. We asked that elections be postponed because there was no security. We are amazed that the government did not give much importance to the issue and that this negligence has now resulted in these tragic events.

We also feel great concern over the implementation of the Arusha peace agreements, and even the Kinshira agreements, since the RPF has already started to transgress very blatantly. We fear that if these violations continue, troubles might spread countrywide. The government must do something substantial to stop these massacres, which are happening in Ruhengeri and Byumba Prefectures. We also think the UN force should be deployed in the zone as soon as possible, that investigations be undertaken, and that the culprits identified. The Rwandan Government has always been under pressure from the international community, and especially from the MRND, which has been under considerable pressure, often based on rumors or lies. We are convinced that the international community must assume its responsibilities and condemn the RPF for their acts, which I describe as barbarous, against the people of Ruhengeri and Byumba Prefectures. [end recording]

Belgian Aircraft Leave for Kigali as Fighting Resumes

LD1811170293 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1600 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] The United Nations has launched a new mission in Rwanda. Five C-130 aircraft of the Belgian Air Force have left for the Rwandan capital this afternoon carrying equipment. The departure of the 300 Belgian paratroopers for Rwanda will start tomorrow. Radio Kigali has announced the resumption of fighting in Rwanda. The Patriotic Front of Rwanda is reported to have killed 40 people last night in north of Ruhengeri but this information has been denied in Uganda by officials of the Patriotic Front of Rwanda.

Zaire

Communiqué Slates Plenary Political Talks for 19 Nov

AB1811210093 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French 1800 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] The plenary session of the two sides participating in the Palais du Peuple political negotiations will finally be held tomorrow at 1100 [1000 GMT]. This is contained in a joint communiqué issued by the Political Forces of the Conclave and the [word indistinct]. The two sides, following very frank discussions, met today at the Palais du Peuple to put final touches on preparations for tomorrow's plenary session.

Ethiopia

Government Lifts Economic Sanctions Against South Africa

EA1811191093 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Statement issued by the prime minister's office on lifting economic sanctions against South Africa; date not given—read by announcer]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] It should be recalled that our country, Ethiopia, did not resume relations with South Africa until international sanctions had been officially lifted. Taking into consideration the gradual abolition of apartheid in South Africa and its replacement by democracy aimed at establishing a government free from racism, to bring about a brighter future for South African blacks, who have been victims of the ugly system for centuries, and in order to give a positive response to the fair steps taken so far, the steps taken by the international community to gradually ease sanctions are acceptable.

In order to encourage the process and taking into consideration the relationship our country is to have with South Africa, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia has decided to lift the finance, trade, and economic sanctions, including investment relations. In this respect, the Transitional Government informs government and private organizations in the financial, trade, investment, and other economic sectors that they are now allowed to have official and direct transactions and relations with their South African counterparts.

Kenya

President Returns From Visit to Uganda

EA1811193593 Nairobi KBC Television Network in English 1830 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi arrived in the country today [17 November] from a three-day state visit to Uganda.

Uganda

Government Lifts Restrictions on Trade With South Africa

EA1811201793 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1700 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] The Uganda Government has, with immediate effect, lifted all restrictions on trade with South Africa. In a press release signed by the minister of trade and industry, Mr. Richard Kaijuka, the government said this is in response to the political developments in South Africa and the call by the president of the ANC, Nelson Mandela, to the international community to lift economic and trade sanctions imposed on his country to end apartheid.

The statement said the lifting of trade sanctions against South Africa means that Ugandans are now free to have trade dealings with South Africa. The minister of trade and industry added that in opening up trade with South Africa, Ugandan entrepreneurs should endeavor to enter into joint venture arrangements with their South African counterparts so as to establish manufacturing units in Uganda to manufacture consumer goods locally rather than simply turning Uganda into a market for South African exports. The minister appealed to the Uganda business community to explore all avenues of establishing new markets in South Africa for our exports.

10,000 Workers Lose Jobs After Factories Close

AB1911072893 Paris AFP in English 1720 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Kampala, Nov 18 (AFP)—At least 10,000 workers have lost their jobs following the closure of Uganda's three textile factories, virtually leading to the collapse of the cotton industry, industry ministry officials said here on Thursday [18 November].

The latest factory to close down is the Nyanza Textile Industries Limited (NYTIL), East Africa's largest textile mill located in the eastern industrial city of Jinja. NYTIL, which employed 6,000 workers, was forced to close down last week following a financial crisis that led to the disconnection of power supply and telephones to the company for non-payment of electricity bill amounting to two billion Ugandan shillings (approximately two million U.S. dollars).

Earlier attempts to restructure the firm, formerly managed by the British Calico Printers Association of Manchester, failed because the company was heavily indebted. "We have no alternative but to close down," declared Emmanuel Kabagambe, chief executive of Uganda's oldest textile company opened in 1956.

Two other textile factories employing a total of 4,000 workers have also shut their operations.

The Rayon Textile Mills in Kampala was shut six months ago after it was run down by the National Enterprises Corporation (NEC), a parastatal under the Defence Ministry. When the firm was handed back to its original Asian owner, he found it beyond rehabilitation.

The African Textile Mills in the eastern town of Mbale was also forced to close down last month when angry workers demanding three months of wage arrears went on strike and forced its Asian chief executive, Ambral Patel, to flee to Britain, effectively shutting the factory.

Like NYTIL, the African Textile Mills was a joint venture between the government and the private sector, but following World Bank-recommended privatisation reforms, the government divested its share holding from the firms, which found it difficult to raise working capital.

The collapse of the textile mills has led to the virtual death of the cotton industry, which was Uganda's main foreign exchange earner in the 1970's.

Minister Schutte Launches ID Registration Campaign

*MB1811200993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1925
GMT 18 Nov 93*

[Text] Pretoria Nov 18 SAPA—Minister of Home Affairs Danie Schutte has announced the start of an awareness campaign to encourage eligible voters to apply for an identity document. The campaign, aimed at about 13 per cent of the population which does not yet have IDs but is eligible to vote, would include advertisements in newspapers and on television and radio, he said in Pretoria on Thursday.

Advertisements on 1,500 buses would be supported by flysheets. There would also be 2,350 outdoor boards, mainly in isolated rural areas, and 21,000 t-shirts would be printed and distributed. A liaison campaign would be managed by the Home Affairs Department's regional offices.

After the campaign nobody would be able to say they were unable to vote on April 27 because they could not get identity documents, he maintained. "Every person in South Africa who is eligible to vote has the undeniable right to vote for his or her future. In the light of this, the department will do everything in its power to enable everybody to vote."

The department had decided to pay for ID photographs for those who might find the cost limiting.

Several mobile units and serving points, in use for more than a year, were serving potential applicants in the outmost corners of South Africa. "Unfortunately, the Department of Home Affairs cannot accept sole responsibility for motivating everyone to apply for ID. Political parties must assume co-responsibility. The department welcomes any suggestions on how its actions could further be improved," said Mr. Schutte.

Mr. Schutte said R[rand]3.5 million would be spent on the new campaign.

Meyer, Ramaphosa Discuss New Constitution at Dinner

*MB1911061693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2127
GMT 18 Nov 93*

[Text] Somerset West Nov 18 SAPA—The transitional constitution was not perfect, but it provided a basis on which the process of developing South Africa could take place, Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer said on Thursday night.

And ANC [African National Congress] General Secretary Cyril Ramaphosa, also acknowledging that the document was not what it might be, said it was nevertheless "perfect to get us out of an apartheid present into a democratic South Africa".

The two men were guest speakers at a dinner at Somerset West attended by local and foreign businessmen as part of a conference on investment in South Africa.

Mr. Meyer said the agreement was not a final safeguard and protection for the aspirations of all the people of South Africa. However, it had succeeded in bringing a balance between the effort to get rid of apartheid by choosing a democratic constitution, and providing the necessary safeguards that would ensure that people who had been protected in the past would not despair of the future. "This constitution will make it worth it to run the risks as far as the future is concerned," he said.

Mr. Ramaphosa said it had been suggested that he and Mr. Meyer should be heaped with awards for their role in bringing about the agreement, but the praise ought not go to two individuals. "Praise ought to go to the people of this country, for it is (thanks to) the people of this country who through their relentless, their determination, their steadfastness in terms of achieving the cherished goal of installing democracy in this country that we have come where we are."

The ANC had a vision of equality and empowerment which would ensure that after April 27 it would immediately take steps to redress the imbalances of the past.

Power that had been in the hands of white business had to be spread right through society so black people would also be able to participate meaningfully in the economy. "Without economic empowerment, the constitution signed yesterday is meaningless," he said.

The new government would have to place itself in "irreversible mode" as far as the economy was concerned, because it would be there that its ability to deliver would be tested.

Investment would enable South Africa to begin to address its problems. "I want to urge the international community to continue having an interest in this country because out of this country a true democracy is about to be born," Mr. Ramaphosa said.

The ANC would continue to meet white right-wing organisations to see if their concerns could be accommodated. "Yes they are a threat, but we must remember that 90 percent of the people in this country believe negotiation is the only way to resolve problems, and I would say many more support the settlement that was reached yesterday."

Both he and Mr. Meyer praised the international community for its role in bringing about change in South Africa.

Meyer Dismisses Speculation Over Split in National Party

*MB1911062993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2120
GMT 18 Nov 93*

[Text] Somerset West Nov 18 SAPA—Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer on Thursday night

dismissed speculation of a split in the National Party [NP] over the constitutional agreement reached this week at Kempton Park. Interviewed after an address to local and foreign businessmen at a dinner at Somerset West in the western Cape, he said the NP had a caucus meeting scheduled for this coming Monday, but he could not say what its reaction would be. He did not foresee a split in the NP.

Earlier, introducing him to the guests who were attending a conference on investment in South Africa, former chairman of the United States House of Representatives' Sub-committee on Africa, Mr. Steven Solarz, said he had asked Mr. Meyer what the reaction of the NP caucus would be. "He told me they'll be meeting shortly and it may not all be wine and roses," he said.

Mr. Solarz also said the agreement was a giant step forward. "It is impossible not to feel hopeful about the future of South Africa."

Buthelezi Calls Accord Ratification 'Illegitimate'

*MB1811180793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1719
GMT 18 Nov 93*

[Text] Ulundi Nov 18 SAPA—Ratification of the draft constitution by multiparty negotiators was illegitimate and unrepresentative, Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi said on Thursday.

However, in a presentation to a visiting Dutch delegation, Mr. Buthelezi said he said he would participate in an election "if they (his supporters) tell me to go for the election option". Mr. Buthelezi said he had opposed participation in the election of a constituent assembly "because I was mandated to do so. I do not have the luxury of doing what I want to do, my people will tell me what to do".

What had come out of multiparty negotiations "has so alienated the IFP and other parties that they can no longer take part in the World Trade Centre process". He suggested the African National Congress [ANC] and the government were hoping that, by following the constituent assembly route, they would establish a transitional process that would entrench centralised power for the future government.

The constitutional process implied that issues of national importance would be resolved by the government and the ANC alone, "irrespective of the fact that the outcome of their decisions will have reverberations which extend far beyond their interests", said Mr. Buthelezi.

If the ANC and the government were allowed to succeed the chances of peace and reconciliation would be negligible. "The constituent assembly has been vested with the powers to determine the final outcome of the regions and we know that genuine regional empowerment will never grow out of a central constitution-making body,

especially if such a body is dominated by a party that seeks to perpetuate one-party rule."

He claimed the IFP, "the most under-rated political party in the country", had more to gain from an election than another party. "Elections will do us more good than any other party. We want an election now under a final democratic constitution."

His address concluded: "I would, however, rather go into the political wilderness than legitimise a wrong constitution by entering into elections under it."

In a separate statement to SAPA, Mr. Buthelezi said "the finalisation of the draft presented to the plenary was undertaken with the government, the ANC and other parties being very aware that they were going it alone without us (the IFP and the kwaZulu government)".

The IFP president said he would not feel bound by decisions made at the World Trade Centre as he had been excluded from the process "by the behind-the-scenes manipulation of the government and the ANC/SA Communist Party-alliance".

He warned that "nobody should expect us to be faithful and diligent in assisting" with the implementation of the proposed constitution and the transitional phase. "We will meet the present draft constitution when it becomes law with determined resistance. What we learned in the struggle against apartheid, we will employ in our struggle against a constitution which, if left to run its course, could only produce grave consequences for all of us."

Mr. Buthelezi said he was consulting the IFP leadership and kwaZulu Legislative Assembly to determine the next move as a result of the ratification of the draft constitution.

He said a "special general conference" of the IFP would be called to determine opinion at grassroots level. "(State President) Mr. de Klerk and (ANC President) Mr. Mandela will in the end know that the best that they could do together will end up tarnishing Mr. de Klerk's image and incurring the wrath of such a large percentage of South Africans that what (they) did together will be reduced to the rubble of passing history".

Buthelezi Statement on Constitution

*MB1811203093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1953
GMT 18 Nov 93*

[SAPA PR wire service issued by the Office of the Chief Minister of kwaZulu: "Press Statement The Ratification of the Draft Constitution by Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Chief Minister of KwaZulu and President of Inkatha Freedom Party in Ulundi, November 18, 1993"]

[Text] The plenary session of the negotiating council yesterday ratified the draft constitution and it is now what it will be on the day of the election except for technical tidying up that has still to be completed. The

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South African Government foreclosed on all prospects of bringing about fundamental changes to the draft interim constitution.

The constitution was negotiated without me, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] or the kwaZulu government. We were not party to the final draft preparation. We did not endorse its central characteristics and we were not present when the constitution was ratified at the plenary.

The finalisation of the draft presented to the plenary was undertaken with the government, the ANC [African National Congress] and other parties being very aware that they were going it alone without us. They were also aware that in doing so they would be producing a constitution which would rely on our participation at the implementation stage. I repeatedly said that I would not feel bound by decisions made at the World Trade Centre if I was excluded from the process as I was by the behind-the-scenes manipulations of the government and the ANC/SACP [South African Communist Party] alliance.

I want to point out that when it comes to the implementation of the new constitution and the whole transitional phase, nobody should expect us to be faithful and diligent in assisting.

I want to say very clearly and very emphatically that the problem is compounded by the silence of the new constitution on the position of his majesty the king of the Zulus, and on the position of the Zulu nation. Levelling of playing fields does not necessitate the destruction of the identity of a people, nor does it necessitate the elimination of self-determination for the Zulu people.

The Zulu people, and blacks in their own circumstances across the country, were faced with white minority oppression and dictation, and we met oppression and dictation with resistance. We will meet the present draft constitution, when it becomes law, with determined resistance. We will meet the present draft constitution, when it becomes law, with determined resistance. What we learned in the struggle against apartheid we will employ in our struggle against a constitution, which, if left to run its course, could only produce grave consequences for all of us.

I am busy consulting leadership in the kwaZulu government and the IFP about what our next moves shall be, I am also planning to have further consultations with the kwaZulu Legislative Assembly, and I will be calling for a special general conference of the IFP in order to consult with grassroot opinion.

Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela will in the end know that the best that they could do together will end up tarnishing Mr. de Klerk's image and incurring the wrath of such a large percentage of South Africans that what Mr. de Klerk and Mr. Mandela did together will be reduced to the rubble of passing history.

Britain, Tutu, Boesak React to Interim Constitution

MB1811143193 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1100 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Reaction to today's approval of an interim constitution for South Africa has been mostly favorable. The new constitution will be ratified by the South African Parliament next week.

Britain has described the adoption of the constitution as an historic achievement. A Foreign Office statement congratulated all parties involved in the long and difficult negotiations and called on them to adhere strictly to the agreements reached. The statement expressed the hope that the independent electoral commission will be established as quickly as possible so that preparations could get underway for the holding of democratic elections in South Africa in April next year. The statement called on all South African parties inside and outside the discussions to participate in the elections and to respect the result. It said Britain will watch closely with others in the international community to help ensure that the April election was free and fair and that it was conducted peacefully.

The Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Desmond Tutu, said that the adoption of the new constitution has proved that right was stronger than evil. However, he said that South Africans were not euphoric as the violence in the country continues unabated.

Veteran opposition politician Mrs. Helen Suzman described the event as the climax of all the years of struggle by so many black South Africans. The chairman of the ANC in the western Cape and former president of the Geneva-based World Alliance of Reformed Churches, Dr. Allan Boesak, hailed the agreement as the beginning of the process of restoring human dignity. He said there was no reason for despair about the violence as South Africa was not Bosnia, Somalia, or Liberia.

All but two of the 21 parties represented at South Africa's multiparty negotiations adopted an interim constitution in the early hours of this morning to pave the way for the country's first nonracial democratic election in April 1994. Among other things the constitution provides for a strong federal system and for a government of national unity, which will remain in operation till 1999.

NP Official Repudiates Right Wing for War Threat

MB1811195693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1909 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Pretoria Nov 18 SAPA—Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front] leader Gen Constand Viljoen's war threat and statement that right-wingers should undergo military training were dangerous and without foundation, the National Party [NP] said on Thursday.

In a statement, NP Director Marthinus van Schalkwyk rejected the "wild" allegation that half of the population

had been ignored in the drafting of the constitution. The government and the NP had "bent over backwards" to involve right-wingers and the Freedom Alliance in the negotiations process, he maintained.

If right-wingers felt their viewpoints had not been considered properly they had only themselves to blame. Right-wing parties had decided to withdraw from the negotiations process, in spite of the door having been kept open continuously and warnings that time was running out, he said.

Gen Viljoen had stated he needed time to come up with a plan that would be acceptable to right-wingers, said Mr. van Schalkwyk. "To date none of these promises have been fulfilled."

An overwhelming majority of South Africans was represented in the constitutional process and its viewpoints had been accommodated in the interim constitution.

Mr. van Schalkwyk accused right-wingers of having resorted to delaying tactics, walk-outs and even total withdrawal from the process, instead of constructive participation. "Gen Viljoen and the right-wingers' lack of constructive proposals will not be disguised by threats of violence."

Referring to next year's elections, Mr. van Schalkwyk said right-wing parties should realise they had one last chance to make their voices heard. "If you let this chance also slip by you will have only yourself to blame and there will be no moral or political basis for threats of violence."

ANC Said 'Exhausted' Trying To Woo Buthelezi Into Talks

*MB1811201593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1936
GMT 18 Nov 93*

[Text] Empangeni Nov 18 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela says the ANC has exhausted all avenues in trying to bring Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi back to South Africa's transition process. "We've done everything heavenly possible to get him back to negotiations. If you have a plan we'd like to hear it."

The ANC president was fielding questions, most of which concerned the IFP's non-participation in the constitutional process, from a mixed race audience in Empangeni's town hall on Thursday night. Mr. Mandela said he had made umpteen attempts to draw Chief Buthelezi back to multiparty talks, but said it had been impossible to change the Inkatha leader's attitude.

World leaders and top South African businessmen had also failed to woo Chief Buthelezi back to the talks. "What more can you expect us to do?" he asked.

In an apparent swipe at Mr. Buthelezi, the ANC leader said while most major political organisations were talking peace and negotiating, others were "training for

civil war". "They are training armies to continue the slaughter of innocent people."

He said there could be no military solution to the current wave of fighting sweeping the country—"the solution is to talk peace".

Addressing the white sector of the audience, Mr. Mandela again asked why whites in Natal supported political parties which were "creations of apartheid" when the ANC was unrivalled in its policies aimed at accommodating all sectors of the population. The ANC's policy had manifested itself in the impending government of national unity in which minority parties would have a say in building a new and united country.

The ANC president said the African National Congress placed the interests of the total population of South Africa above party politics.

Mr. Mandela travels to Durban on Friday to continue his election trail in Natal and returns to the northern region of the province at the weekend.

IFP Alleges ANC Sending Recruits to Uganda

*MB1811050293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2224
GMT 17 Nov 93*

[Text] Durban Nov 17 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] claimed on Wednesday that in the past few months the African National Congress [ANC] had sent more than 5,000 recruits to Uganda and Transkei for training as members of "death squads", SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported. IFP spokesman Dr. Ziba Jiyane said IFP leaders were being assassinated at a rate of one every six days. The ANC's strategy clearly was to destroy the IFP "on the ground" through intimidation and violence. Dr. Jiyane said "ANC killers" had worn security force uniforms at recent massacres of IFP members, and had thrown handgrenades at the party's members during recent launches of IFP branches. The IFP had to form self-protection units because the state could not protect its members, Dr. Jiyane added.

Publishes Statement on Death Squad

*MB1811074693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0601
GMT 18 Nov 93*

["Statement" by IFP National Spokesman Dr. Ziba Jiyane, on the SAPA PR wire service: "Death Squad Activities in Natal"]

[Text] The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] is deeply concerned about the escalation of ANC [African National Congress] death squad activity in Natal.

Ever since the ANC signed an agreement in 1990 with the SA [South African] Government to legalise MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe—ANC military wing]'s training, thousands of trained killers have been let loose upon hapless communities throughout the country.

Safe in the knowledge that Pretoria has been browbeaten into submission, ANC hit squad activity has intensified dramatically. In the past few months alone, over 5,000 recruits have been sent to Uganda and Transkei for training. On the streets of Durban's townships, thousands more are receiving training with AK-47s.

The strategy is abundantly clear—through intimidation and violence, the ANC intends destroying the IFP on the ground.

These savage killers even stoop so low as to don the garb of the supposed enemy—the regime—to kill our people, as recent massacres of our people attests.

Our leaders are being assassinated at the rate of one every six days, in an attempt to emasculate the IFP's structures and leadership on the ground. When we launch new branches, as in Bambayi, hand grenades are thrown at us by these enemies of democracy.

Our people are crying out for help and for protection from these death squads. The state cannot protect them because it is in bed with the ANC. The IFP, without its own private army, can do little either. So these communities have set about defending themselves.

We call upon these communities to be vigilant at all times; to maintain a close watch upon the ANC's agents of death and their surrogates; to report on their training; to discover their arms caches; and to anticipate their strategies of intimidation.

Our people are desperate for peace and for democracy, but they fear it will never come as long as MK is given free reign to destroy our hopes.

IFP Urges Members To Attend Mandela's People's Forums

MB1811143093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1355
GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Empangeni Nov 18 SAPA—African National Congress [ANC] officials in Natal have taken special security precautions for ANC President Nelson Mandela's visit following the Inkatha Freedom Party's [IFP] call on supporters to attend his meetings.

IFP Regional Secretary Blessed Gwala issued a statement this week calling on IFP members to attend Mr. Mandela's people's forums and question him on violence and other issues.

ANC Regional Secretary Senzo Mchunu told SAPA he had been in touch with Mr. Gwala over the statements and he had also taken special security measures to prevent possible confrontation. He said IFP supporters were among those who had received special invitations to a people's forum in Empangeni on Thursday night. Mr. Gwala had misinterpreted this gesture as an invitation to all IFP supporters, he claimed.

Meetings had been held with the South African and kwaZulu Police to ensure Mr. Mandela's visit on Thursday went off smoothly, said Mr. Mchunu. Of particular concern was an afternoon meeting in Mandini's Sundumbili township which has been affected by political violence over the past few months.

On Thursday morning the ANC president met clergymen before travelling to Richards Bay for lunch and a short rest. ANC spokesman Gill Marcus said Mr. Mandela had not slept, having travelled directly from the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park to northern Natal on Thursday morning.

Buthelezi Reportedly To Acquire 33 Million Rand Jet

MB1911120593 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 19 Nov 93 p 1

[Unattributed article]

[Text] Durban—The kwaZulu government is believed to be on the point of acquiring a multimillion-rand intercontinental "bizjet" for Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and other senior officials. The business jet is thought to be a Raytheon Hawker 125-800—capable of flying from Ulundi to Europe or America with a single stop en route for refuelling.

Designed by British Aerospace, the latest base model sells for R[Rand]33.6m, although sophisticated add-on equipment can push the price up by as much as 25 percent. Raytheon also markets second-hand jets.

KwaZulu could lease the jet, with the option of buying it at residual value when the lease expired.

A Raytheon spokesman in London said yesterday she was not aware of any intention to purchase by Buthelezi. Local agents refused to comment.

Raytheon, a US electronics company which owns Beech Aircraft, recently acquired BAE's corporate jets division.

Netherlands Foreign Minister, Delegation Meet ANC 18 Nov

MB1811094993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911
GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 18 SAPA—A delegation led by Dutch Foreign Minister Peter Kooijmans met the African National Congress [ANC] at its Johannesburg headquarters on Thursday.

ANC Deputy President Walter Sisulu told the delegation Wednesday was a turning point in South Africa's history, and was the beginning of a prosperous future. He added South Africa still required foreign aid. "The success of anything we do will depend on it," Mr Sisulu said.

Dr Kooijmans said Wednesday's historic agreement at multiparty talks in Kempton Park signalled hope to the

rest of the world. "The thing which nobody expected to happen, happened," he said.

The international community would continue to support South Africa, Dr Kooijmans added.

Mandela Predicts End of Homelands After April 27 Election

MB1811182793 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] African National Congress President Nelson Mandela said during a people's forum at Mandini in Natal that after the 27 April election next year, the existence of kwaZulu and other regions would end. He said the new government will break down all apartheid structures, including the so-called homelands. Mr. Mandela said that after the elections, priority will be given to the introduction of a new educational system for all South Africans which will be compulsory up to the age of 16. He said a health system accessible to all would also be looked into.

Ciskei Opposes Reincorporation

MB1811153593 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] The Ciskei government says it will not be easy to implement the multiparty negotiators' decision on the reincorporation of the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states into South Africa. The Ciskei government said in a statement in Bisho that unilateral decisions must not be taken on the lifting of the sovereignty of states. Agreements should be reached in bilateral negotiations.

Chief Minister of Qwaqwa Dr. T.K. Mopedi said the transitional constitution does not comply with demands for full federalism. He said in the homeland's legislative assembly that important financial issues will not rest with the regions.

Mandela Addresses Natal Forum as Police Arrest 10 Men

MB1811171593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1618 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Empangeni Nov 18 SAPA—Police apprehended 10 men and confiscated several weapons a few hundred metres from Sundumbili Stadium, where African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela was addressing a meeting on Thursday.

Earlier a group of about 20 Inkatha Freedom Party supporters, some armed with knives, toyed-toyed [protest dancing] near the stadium during Mr. Mandela's "people's forum" at Sundumbili, about 100 kilometres north of Durban.

After being alerted to this by ANC security members, the SA [South African] Police's Internal Stability Division intervened. While questioning suspects, police stopped

and searched a minibus, discovering several home-made handguns and at least two 9mm pistols.

Reporters watched as the 10 occupants were bundled into a Casspir armoured vehicle and taken to the local police station. A senior policeman at the scene said the 10 men had been taken in for "further investigation".

Several residents near the stadium said they feared violence overnight.

Addressing questions put to him by residents earlier, Mr. Mandela said the kwaZulu government, and other "bantustans", had only about five months left before the April 27 elections, when they would be re-incorporated into South Africa.

Several questions revolved around grievances against the homeland government and police force, to which Mr. Mandela replied, to loud applause, that the kwaZulu government would be "finished" after elections next year.

He reiterated that kwaZulu policemen who were involved in "killing our people", would not retain their jobs in a future police force. However, he again stressed that policeman who supported the country's transition would be welcome in a new police force.

Mr. Mandela said an ANC government would prioritise the needs of the poor and the homeless, and would ensure that under-developed townships would receive urgent attention.

The ANC president will address another forum in Empangeni on Thursday night, before travelling to Durban on Friday. He will revisit northern Natal at the weekend.

AVF, ANC Delegations Discuss Afrikaner State

MB1811151793 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] The Afrikaner National Front [AVF] and the ANC [African National Congress] began high level discussions today on an Afrikaner nation state. Afrikaner National Front Secretary Koos van Rensburg said the delegation is hopeful that they stand more than an equal chance that an agreement will be reached. According to him, the AVF is not striving for an independent state. It wants political ties to be as loose as possible, while it remains part of a united South Africa. Mr. van Rensburg said that maps have been presented to the ANC showing where they want the nation state. The AVF's delegation is being led by General Constand Viljoen, while Mr. Thabo Mbeki leads the ANC delegation.

Commonwealth's Anyaoku Arrives in Country 17 Nov

MB1811072393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2338 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] Johannesburg Nov 17 SAPA—Commonwealth Secretary-General Chief Emeka Anyaoku arrived in

South Africa on Wednesday to attend the multiparty plenary session and to consult how Commonwealth assistance could best be applied in the run-up to South Africa's first non-racial election.

A spokeswoman for the Commonwealth Observer Mission in South Africa (COMSA) said Chief Anyaoku met African National Congress [ANC] President Nelson Mandela on Wednesday and was due to meet State President F. W. de Klerk on Thursday.

He would inform local political leaders on decisions to expand Commonwealth aid to South Africa taken at the umbrella body's heads-of-state meeting in Cyprus in October and consult them on how to best to apply this assistance.

The spokeswoman, who asked not to be named, said Chief Anyaoku was attending the marathon negotiations at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park late on Wednesday night. He would be in the country until Saturday, she said.

Paper Describes Reemergence of 'Old Terrorist Group'

MB1611053693 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 5-11 Nov 93 p 1

[Article by H.J.F. Ferguson]

[Text] The South African Communist Party's [SACP] old terrorist group, Vula [Open], dismantled two years ago after police investigations due to pressure from Nelson Mandela, has been resuscitated as Operation Sunrise. The organization's objective as stated in a report on this operation is "to be the instrument with which to build up a politically independent underground armed capability." This time Joe Slovo will push the organization through. It is an important pressure group to him, while also an instrument of terror in its own right.

One of Slovo's demands to Mandela is that the ANC [African National Congress] must under no circumstances allow the election scheduled for April 27 to be rescheduled. Both Slovo and Mandela know that it is physically impossible to hold an election on that early date. This is what in fact makes the date so important for Joe Slovo. The expectations for this date are escalating, and the anti-climax could be nothing else but the creation of a revolutionary situation. The Sunrise group is feverishly preparing itself for that day.

Slovo would not be Slovo if there was no other objective, no other agenda linked to the Sunrise project. The catch is to use the opportunity to "purge" the Transitional Executive Committee and to establish a tentative communist rule, not necessarily under Mandela's chairmanship. Then Slovo will be able to write the new constitution in his own office.

Sunrise seems to have a third objective, a type of a secret agenda behind the secret agenda, which aims to capitalize on the De Klerk regime's obsession with "peace"—peace which only means subjection to communist demands. It is inevitable, and from Slovo's point of view necessary, that the government should know that Operation Sunrise does exist, so that Slovo can conclude the "peace" with De Klerk that will provide the government with a more or less peaceful election period.

In return, De Klerk will have to pay a price. The price is that the ANC—or rather certain personalities within the ANC who are members of the SACP—should be allowed to organize De Klerk's "peace force," a project which he so hastily sanctioned under pressure from Roelf Meyer. The peace force must include MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe, Spear of the Nation—ANC Military Wing] members and those of the ANC's self-defense units under the command of trusted Sunrise men. The eventual outcome of this will be: By April next year, Sunrise would have provided the command group of the official peace force, so that the peace force can manipulate the elections in the interest of the Communist Party—peacefully, if it can "persuade" the voters and the electoral officers; but violently should it be necessary.

It is becoming all the more apparent that Mr. De Klerk's negotiation politics is becoming increasingly manipulated by Joe Slovo. He is no longer in the process of surrendering to the Communist Party step by step, but he even acts—with Slovo's sword over him—on behalf of the Communist Party, even where his decisions contradict his party's policy.

Paper Alleges Joe Slovo, Nelson Mandela in Power Struggle

MB1511190993 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 5-11 Nov 93 p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] The old "Operation Vula" [Operation Open] started by MacMaharaj and Ronnie Kasrils and intended then to have been an independent revolutionary army of the ANC [African National Congress] outside the framework of MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe, Spear of the Nation—ANC Military Wing], is currently being revived under the leadership of senior communists in the ANC hierarchy—under the code name Sunrise.

According to a reliable document in the possession of DIE AFRIKANER, the operation is alleged to be an instrument in the hands of the South African Communist Party [SACP] leader to bring, on the different levels, the ANC and the Transitional Executive Council under direct control of the SACP. The new Operation Vula, tentatively dubbed Sunrise, will employ communist tactics and strategies to drive the National Party [NP] government into a corner at the negotiation table; secondly, to control the composition of the TEC; thirdly, to wipe out Inkatha; and finally, to bring the entire ANC, Mandela included, under Joe Slovo's direct discipline.

The leadership rests with 10 well-known communists: Joe Slovo as commander; Ronnie Kasrils as his deputy; three ANC regional heads—Tokyo Sexwale of the PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging], Tony Yengeni of the western Cape, and Harry Gwala of Natal Midlands. Gwala's deputy, Blade Nzimande, is also serving on the group of ten. Included too are ANC Youth League Chairman Peter 'kill the farmer' Mokaba, and his deputy, Rapu Molekane. MK Chief of Staff Siphiwe Nyanda and Winnie Mandela are also in it.

The operation's first objective is to extend the SACP's power inside the ANC. Direct demands are being made to the ANC such as the nomination of a majority of communists on the ANC parliamentary nomination list and on the list of ANC ministers on the envisaged TEC. No more significant concessions must be granted the government at the negotiations. To a large degree, Cyril Ramaphosa is not trusted.

Sunrise must test its power in a struggle against Inkatha, as evidenced in the east Rand township killings. Mandela and Ramaphosa must become intimidated by the reality of an SACP threat to a point where they will be forced to concede to SACP demands. To lend credibility to the threat, it must be brought to Mandela's attention through an independent channel. Speculation points to the fact that it could have been Joe Slovo himself who leaked the existence of Sunrise so as to drive Mandela into a corner. Sunrise is also being used to blackmail Mandela over the envisaged elections. It is being estimated that the ANC may only get 50 percent or less of the votes, and therefore an independent revolutionary wing has been formed to physically seize power. On the other hand, preparations have already been made for Sunrise to thoroughly wreck the ANC's election chances, so that it will get less than 50 percent if the majority of the ANC's parliamentary candidates are not Communists.

This is obviously the old communist tactic of waging an active revolutionary struggle and using the threat of that struggle to influence the ongoing discussions.

Security sources deduce from this that there is an ongoing power struggle between Mandela and Slovo, that the two are in the process of negotiating, and that Slovo is on the winning side, with Mandela in a tight corner.

From this it also becomes clearer—so it has been said—that the ANC's hand at the negotiations could very well be Mandela's, but the voice is effectively Slovo's. The entire negotiation process at Kempton Park and elsewhere, bilateral talks included, are being manipulated by the Communists, the sources conclude.

Paper Views Increased Right-Wing Militancy, Commando System

MB1711054593 Johannesburg VRYE WEEKBLAD in Afrikaans 11-24 Nov 93 p 9

[Report by Ina van der Linde]

[Excerpts] A group of top officers attached to the Far North Command last Wednesday addressed journalists and politicians in Pietersburg on increasing militancy as the election approaches. What they didn't realize then was that their predictions were at the time becoming reality.

Hours before, a small group of militant right-wingers broke into the Far North Command and got away with a massive haul of weapons and ammunition—enough for a small war. The theft was from the Karee Army Base's arsenal. Swift action by the police led to several right-wingers being arrested just 18 hours after the theft. They are alleged to be members of the militant right-wing Boer Resistance Movement [BWB]. [passage omitted]

In one scenario Colonel Doep du Plessis, information officer of the Far North Command vividly sketched how the training of paramilitary organizations and self-defense units from the right and the left will gradually escalate. White conservatives, he said, will become more and more militant, attempts will be made to disrupt the election, and certain areas will be held under siege.

On that same Wednesday, a question about the effect of Afrikaner National Front [AVF] General Constand Viljoen's call to right-wingers to join commandos so that they can get armed, was answered by the new commander general for the Far North, Faan Grobbelaar.

The Defense Force cannot prevent people who comply with set conditions from joining commandos, irrespective of their political affiliations. Grobbelaar said the commando's task is to help the police in protecting areas. There is a command structure—from military regions to commandos—which determines that commandos should not make decisions or act on their own. Members of a commando may not participate in politics while they are in Defense Force uniform.

As legislation now stands, anyone can join a commando. Even an MK [Umkhonto we Sizwe, Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing] member can qualify. Certain conditions have to be met: The applicant must not have a criminal record, must be over a stipulated age, and must not have been judged by police to be incompetent to handle firearms. There are an estimated 130,000 trained armed commando and reservist members and 250 commandos countrywide.

Grobbelaar did not say who is to stop commando members from using the Defense Force's weapons for "political aims." Nor did he address the danger of commando members having access to information such as where the weapons are stored.

It has been announced that the guards around Defense Force arsenals have been increased. This, however, was at least the third time that right-wingers have stolen Defense Force weapons. The escapades of Piet Rudolph and company, who stole vans full of weapons with the help of national servicemen, made headlines. Some of

the weapons have still not been recovered, but one of them eventually surfaced in the Janusz Walus assassination of Chris Hani.

If one looks at the broader picture, it is not farfetched to allege that commandos will be just as conservative as their municipalities. In the Transvaal and the Orange Free State there are already about 80 municipal regions under the control of CP [Conservative Party] city councils. Among them are the 20 towns in the western Transvaal which gave Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg a "mandate" to incorporate them in a CP nation state. Several of the city councils offered the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] "freedom of the city."

Add to this the latest "advise" from the CP mouthpiece DIE PATRIOT, and one sees Col. Du Plessis's scenario becoming more realistic. In DIE PATRIOT the Afrikaner National Front's Executive Committee encourages the establishment of regional and local committees to see to the safety of their members and to collect weapons. Now that constitutional talks are depriving the Afrikaner of his right to self-determination, DIE PATRIOT says, people have to prepare themselves to fight.

All taken into consideration, the Defense Force finds itself between the devil and the deep blue sea. In the present system commandos are indispensable. More than 30 percent of the country's police force are deployed in unrest areas, and they simply do not have the manpower to protect communities in rural areas. The Defense Force cannot be too choosy about the political affiliations of volunteers who want to join the commandos. Not only is it everyone's democratic right, but commando members get paid very little. A captain in the commandos, with 120 men under him, gets about as much as an ordinary soldier in the Defense Force.

If the commando system is suspended, many areas will remain unprotected. If they retain the commandos, these areas will be exposed to people who could abuse the system.

The general feeling among Defense Force members is therefore to retain the commando system, but implement the regulations more strictly with the knowledge that they will never really be able to sleep peacefully again.

*University Launches New Civil Service Training Center

94AF0021A Johannesburg THE STAR in English
14 Oct 93 p 4

[Text] A new civil service post-graduate training centre was opened at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday to prepare civil servants for a changing South Africa.

The School of Public and Development Management (SPDM) falls under the same faculty as the Wits Business School.

Credible

This followed trends set in countries like Japan which promoted closer working relationships between public and private sectors, faculty dean Professor Keith Yeomans said.

In a message to the faculty, ANC [African National Congress] president Nelson Mandela said he hoped the SPDM would ensure that a future civil service became "credible and legitimate."

The arduous tasks of reconstruction and social upliftment would make huge demands on the civil service.

He hoped the SPDM course would go a long way towards meeting the pressures.

It would be up to the civil service to implement new development policies and transform apartheid administrative practices, Mandela said.

Liberty Life Foundation chairman Donald Gordon said the interests of business and the civil service should be similar. He hoped that the SPDM would be the "harbinger of a new social structure."

*Air Force Develops New Logistics Management System

94AF0021B Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
10 Oct 93 p 6

[Article by Don Robertson: "SAAF's (South African Air Force) System Attains New Heights in Logistics"]

[Text] The South African Air Force [SAAF] has developed a computerised logistics management system which is the envy of some of the most sophisticated armed forces in the world.

Facing a cut in defence spending, the Air Logistics Command at Voortrekkerhoogte, near Pretoria, spent four years developing the system together with software group Infoplan.

Commandant Eric Bownes, of the directorate of maintenance, ground and computer systems, says the development is "a world first, three to five years ahead of anything in its sphere."

The Royal Air Force [RAF], the United States Air Force and several Middle East air arms are interested in the system.

Some modules in the system have been sold to industrial groups in South Africa.

The RAF was allocated 400-million pounds to develop a similar system. The SAAF's one cost R[ands]58-million.

In the past two years, the State allocation to Air Logistics Command has been slashed from R750-million to R552-million. This forced the disbanding of several aircraft squadrons, depots and staff members.

To continue supplying the SAAF with its requirements, the command was virtually forced to improve its operations, says commanding officer Brigadier Daan Botha.

Air Logistics Command aims to provide a cost-effective service to its "customer," the SAAF.

The new system, called SLIS, is able to co-ordinate all materials, technical resources and aircraft maintenance on a national level. It offers life-cycle costing of an aircraft, logistical and product support, systems engineering, inventory control, logistical market plan, financial management and information.

The command built up a surplus of aircraft spares worth about R2.6-billion. By using SLIS, this stock is expected to be reduced by 63% by the end of 1995.

SLIS is able to reduce the cost of operating a fleet of aircraft. By reducing servicing intervals and by keeping more accurate control over other expenditure, the cost of operating 26 Mirage F1s can be reduced from R40-million a year to R30-millions.

In time, operating costs could be cut to R21-million. The cost of operating the 102 Impalas will be reduced to R77-million from more than R100-million.

*Avtronics Publishes Information on Hi-Tech Products

94AF0021D Johannesburg ARMED FORCES in English Oct 93 pp 6-7

[Text] Avtronics a Division of Grinaker Electronics, recently released information about a number of its products. One is the Flight Management System Computer (FMSC). A development of the AMAC [expansion not given], Multi Airborne Computers the FMSC was designed for cockpit management functions including radio communications, navigational aids and multi-functions displays in modern light aircraft and trainers. Flight tests using the computer in a technology demonstrator Harvard, have been successfully completed.

The 1960 family surpasses the requirements of modern integrated avionics systems and can be used in numerous applications and roles, including those of a flight control computer, navigation computer, mission control computer or as the core avionics computer.

The flagship of the family is the Inertial Sensor Based Avionics (ISBA) computer. ISBA is essentially an autonomous flight control, navigation and mission computer and includes a 3-axis gyro cluster pack and a GPS [global positioning system] receiver which are integrated and housed inside the ISBA chassis. The computer was developed for use in autonomous drones, such as Unmanned Air Vehicles (UAV) and Remotely Piloted

Vehicles (RPV), and has already flown successfully in an autonomous anti-radiation UAV.

* Experts Speculate on Future Political Scenarios

94AF0022A Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans
7 Oct 93 p 13

[Article by Willem Pretorius: "Anything From Coalition to Collapse Is Possible After the Election; South Africa 'Now in the Most Uncertain Period' of Its History"; first paragraph of BEELD introduction]

[Text] *Most opinion polls indicate that the African National Congress (ANC) will get the most votes in the planned general election on 27 April of next year. Even this is not a fact but at most a probability. Possible scenarios for the election and afterwards are almost endless.*

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer of the Council for Humanities Research (RGN) says that a year ago even he was in general quite certain and could make reassuring predictions about the new South Africa. "We are now entering one of the most uncertain periods of our history, however, which can only be compared to the period following the Second War of Independence [Boer War] when the character of the country was also in the balance." He sketches three different scenarios:

The first one he calls a stabilizing coalition in which the ANC and the National Party (NP) govern and the other groups take their places as minority groups. The government regains its lost support and although the ANC is dominant, it realizes it is impossible for it to govern alone. It needs the NP as a bridge between the old and the new. The NP does not have overt veto power but must work out an understanding with the ANC on the basis of mutual respect in order to build up the country. The rhetoric of the election is going to make this very difficult at first. Others, such as Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi of the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) and the rightwingers, accept the federal system in exchange for assurances by the ANC that the feuds of the past are going to remain forgotten and that tripartite power sharing will occur at the local level.

He calls the second scenario cooperation. This would occur if the NP got less support. If it winds up third in the election, it will lose its credibility to serve as a bridge between the old and the new in a government of national unity. If there is an alliance of the IFP and the rightwingers, they will challenge the NP's right to participate in the government. They will view the NP as being too weak to act as a counterbalancing factor to the ANC. They will thus not accept the NP's position of power as was stipulated in the negotiations, and they will mobilize the establishment in various ways against the government. The ANC, with its majority and its symbolic credibility, will be able to impose legislation and, with a small group of NP members, will be able to retain power by the skin of its teeth. There will be serious resistance by opposition forces, however, and the arrangement will probably be unstable. Opposition

to the center parties will make an accommodation impossible and the position of power held by the NP and ANC will begin to erode.

In the third scenario (collapse), the election is not held or the results are rejected by the Independent Election Commission or parts of the country refuse to accept the results. The Executive Transition Council (ETC) will then have to govern the country. Because the latter has little credibility, however, it will be very difficult for it to quell the violence and it will be forced to again seek accommodation with the right wing and the IFP in multiparty negotiations.

The first two scenarios are about equally likely. He gives both of them a 40-percent chance and the third one a 20-percent chance. "I am always hopeful and put my faith in my fellow man. It is not only rationality that can save the country. One must sometimes set the analyses aside and let trust take over," says Prof. Schlemmer.

Mr. Clem Sunter, a business leader, says in his book *The New Century* that the great task of a government of national unity is going to be to bring people together. South Africa will have to become a club to which people will want to belong. One of the challenges is to stop the "Sicilianization of the townships." The new government will discover that "nothing stops a bullet like a job." There is no example in the world that South Africa can follow. The only lesson for the Republic is in the Chinese saying: "If you seek a helping hand, you will find it at the end of your arm."

*Monthly Estimates 27 Million Potential Voters

94AF0017B Johannesburg WORK IN PROGRESS in English Sep 93 p 11

[Article by Hein Marais: "Lost and Found: 5 Million Extra Voters"]

[Text] You thought there were 22-million voters? Not any more, according to new evidence—there could be as many as 27-million potential voters in SA [South Africa]!

Quibbling over the estimated number of eligible voters might seem a bit juvenile. But election planners will be basing crucial logistical decisions on these estimates.

The Home Affairs Department says there are 22,274-million eligible voters, including those in the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states. The department arrived at the figure by applying a mathematical formula to the latest census count—but because the minimum voting age (18 years) fell within the census's 15-19 years age bracket, there was no actual "head count" of eligible voters. Broken down by magisterial district, that figure yields the estimated number of voters in particular areas.

But there's a hitch. As we reported, some bean counters say the census was fraught with inaccuracies—some of them substantial. Which casts doubt on the precision of figures gleaned from the census.

Now Research Surveys director Nell Higgs has produced something of a shocker: After burying his nose in census and other data for months, he says there are several million more voters than previously estimated—as many as 27-million.

"I could be out by a million or so," he says, "but I'm sure there are a lot more voters than people think."

How did he arrive at these numbers? "We ran several exercises. We took the 1991 census figures and, for whites, coloureds and Indians, applied growth factors to arrive at the number of voters. For black voters we used census data and then 'embellished' it with a variety of other sources of information, particularly for squatters and backyard shack-dwellers."

Especially valuable was data collected by non-governmental organisations which have done shack and head counts. In cases where more than one reliable source contradicted the census count, Higgs revised the latter accordingly.

And here's what he discovered:

- There are as many [as] 27-million voters in SA.
- Most of these "extra" or previously "invisible" voters are black (it is in townships and informal settlements that the census count has proved most inaccurate).
- In Kagiso, south of Krugersdorp for instance, census figures include 63,000 residents at the moment—but Higgs says once other data is incorporated you find there are 150,000. Assuming that in metro areas roughly 70 per cent of black residents are 18 years or older, this suggests Kagiso has not 44,000 voters, but 105,000!.
- Similar discrepancies are evident in Soweto where the census says about 1.1-million people live. Higgs says other data pushes a true figure closer to 2-million.
- There are fewer voters in rural areas than previously thought.

Recipe for Chaos

If voting occurs on one day only, as the Goldstone Commission now proposes, misjudging the number of potential voters in an area can create major problems:

- Too few ballot papers at a polling station will cause delays and summon suspicions about the integrity of the vote.
- The same holds if there are too few election officials and other accessories such as ultra-violet lamps.
- A significant increase in the number of voters descending on a polling station might find security precautions inadequate.
- And, if polling stations are unable to process an anxious crowd of voters quickly enough—or if many voters have not cast their ballots by closing time—all the ingredients for violence will be present.

Says Higgs: "There are a couple of areas where the census figures and my research agree quite closely. But in a lot

of cases they're radically different. Somewhere along the line a lot of people went missing in the census count."

Even if Higgs' numbers are only roughly on target, they need to be figured into election planning and preparations. They also call for a revision of election results

predictions—because with several million more black voters than previously estimated, the ANC [African National Congress] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] shares of the vote should rise. And the DP [Democratic Party], NP [National Party] and IFP's [Inkatha Freedom Party] shares would drop.

Angola

UNITA No Longer Agrees To Withdraw Troops

MB1811203893 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Telephone report from Lusaka by correspondent Elias Andre—recorded]

[Text] As everybody was about to start the second phase of the negotiations today, the talks became very complicated. Early in the morning, Alioune Blondin Beye, UN special representative in Angola, held separate meetings with the government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] delegations at the Mulungushi conference center.

Contrary to what was generally expected, UNITA adopted harsher and even contradictory positions. It no longer agrees to withdraw its troops from areas it occupies militarily, unless the government follows suit. UNITA says it will only withdraw its troops if the government also withdraws its armed forces from the areas it controls. UNITA has gone as far as to say that the government should demobilize all its armed forces personnel, so that one may start from scratch all over again.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that UNITA is facing internal difficulties, but their nature have not been revealed.

In view of the new situation, the government has adopted a stern position: Either UNITA backtracks on its new position, or the talks will be suspended at once, and people will go back home.

The two positions have led to an unprecedented response from the negotiators. This afternoon the Russian representative went to the hotel where the government delegation is staying. Shortly afterward, government officials met the U.S. delegation. At the end of its meeting with the Angolan Government officials, the U.S. delegation met with the Portuguese observers. Details of the meetings have not been disclosed. It was a non-stop shuttle to try to prevent yet another collapse of the talks, even without a face to face meeting between the government and UNITA delegations taking place. It appears the observers will draft a new proposal to be submitted to UNITA.

Alioune Blondin Beye has not been seen in public, although he is mediating the talks. It has been said that Beye has begun to understand UNITA's true nature.

Regarding General Joao de Matos, chief of staff of the Angolan Armed Forces, coming to Lusaka, that is pure speculation. Gen. Joao de Matos is not in Lusaka.

Amid this gloomy atmosphere, observers in Lusaka have questioned that if the talks are suspended, when will Alioune Blondin Beye bring the government and UNITA together again. It will be like postponing peace for Angolans once again.

UNITA, Government Soldiers Clash

MB1911102393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] A group of National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] soldiers was defeated when trying to attack the government forces' position in (Luandindo), Moxico Province, on 17 November. Our correspondent reports from the area:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] When pursuing the remaining UNITA soldiers in flight, the Angolan Armed Forces were also able to kill three other bandits of Jonas Savimbi and capture their weapons. UNITA special commandos tried to penetrate a military position defended by the Angolan police south of Luena without success, and left one of their colleagues dead on the ground. [end recording]

UNITA Deploys Forces in Ganda

MB1811152393 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1100 GMT 18 Nov 93

[From the "Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel" program]

[Text] Two heavily armed FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] battalions have been deployed in the outlying areas of Ganda District, Benguela Province, for a possible attack on positions held by government forces. An FAA [Angolan Armed Forces] source says Savimbi's troops are on the move elsewhere, suggesting that government forces could also be attacked north and east of Menongue, Cuando Cubango Province. The guerrillas have also planted land mines in Covelai District, Cunene Province, and in Lola and Camacuio Districts, Namibe Province. In Huila, the rebels have murdered and abducted civilians and stolen their cattle.

*Government Closely Follows Events in Zaire

94P50016B Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE in Portuguese 8 Oct 93 p 26

[Article by Jorge Araujo: "Waiting for Zaire"]

[Excerpts] Luanda authorities are paying close attention to the latest political developments in Zaire. They are awaiting the results of the agreement between supporters and adversaries of President Mobutu and hoping that political stability will return to their powerful neighbor. Luanda's interest has nothing to do with being a good Samaritan. The Angolan authorities are aware that without political stability in Zaire, the sanctions imposed on UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] by the United Nations will exist only on paper.

Luanda's reasoning is simple. The border between Angola and Zaire resembles Swiss cheese. That is the means by which UNITA receives a great quantity of its arms and fuel, which nourish its war machine. It is also

the means by which UNITA receives the income it makes from the sale, to intermediaries, of diamonds collected in areas still controlled by Luanda, needed to keep the war going.

Tighter control of border movements is needed for sanctions to work properly, and consequently, for the political and financial asphyxiation of the movement of Jamba. But this control only becomes possible when the anarchy reigning in Zaire ceases. At bottom, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government would like history to repeat itself: that the authorities in Kinshasa adopt a relationship with UNITA like they had with the FNLA [National Front for the Liberation of Angola] in the 1970's. [passage omitted]

However, that scenario is unlikely to be repeated. First, because UNITA is not the FNLA. Second, because, according to Western military sources contacted by O INDEPENDENTE, Mobuto owes a debt to Jonas Savimbi. According to these sources, UNITA elements are active in Zaire, contributing to the stabilization that, as is known, is the main triumph of the Mobutu regime. That is why, if Mobutu continues to turn a blind eye toward the activities of the Jamba movement, Luanda has another trick up its sleeve. According to an MPLA member, the government could be forced to infiltrate its elements into Zaire to cause more confusion. "We speak Lingala and French and blend in easily," he added. The goal is to make the situation insupportable and thus push Mobutu over the edge.

But so far the authorities in Luanda willing to wait and see if the Zairians are able to come up with a final solution to the crisis by themselves. In principle they root for Mobutu's opponents. But they believe that despite Mobutu's debt to Savimbi, all is not lost even if Mobutu remains in power. The marshal has demonstrated in the past that he is not above abandoning old friends when he is no longer interested in them.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos and Mobutu Sese Seko may have many differences but they have at least one thing in common. At critical moments they both end up knocking at Tel Aviv's door. Military observers in Luanda believe that Israel has given a great amount of aid to the MPLA government during this most recent war. Israel's imprint is most visible on the Angolan Air Force with its training of Angolan pilots.

But that is not all the military aid Israel provides to Luanda. Besides know-how, Israel furnishes much-needed spare parts. In addition, a large shipment of material "Made in Israel" destined for the infantry arrived this week coinciding with the new Arab-Israeli peace accord. At the same time Luanda received a large shipment of sophisticated equipment from Arab countries. Anything goes.

Botswana

Government Hails Constitutional Accord in RSA

MB181115093 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1110 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] The Botswana Government has welcomed the signing of a draft interim constitution for a new South Africa.

A statement from the Foreign Affairs Ministry says the signing last night has created an atmosphere conducive to further progress which will result in the holding of the first multiracial elections in that country. The statement also says the Botswana Government congratulates and salutes everyone involved in the negotiation process on their statesmanship.

It encouraged those who are still skeptical about the outcome of the negotiations to rethink their positions and to join their brothers in the new constitutional dispensation.

Comoros

President Reshuffles Cabinet 18 Nov

AB1811154893 Paris AFP in French 0633 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Moroni, 18 Nov (AFP)—Comoros President Said Mohamed Djohar carried out a light technical cabinet reshuffle yesterday and formed a new electoral commission while a fourth postponement of the legislative elections seemed imminent. The commission will supervise all the legislative elections. The first round of the legislative elections was slated for 2 November but it seems as though they will also be postponed. The dates of the new timetable are yet to be fixed.

At the level of government, former Health Minister al-Arif Hamidi assumes the post of interior minister while former Interior Minister Said Athoumane becomes the minister of equipment. Former Equipment Minister Youssouf Soufiane is the new minister of health.

According to the Constitution, the elections should have been held 40 days after the dissolution of the Federal Assembly which took place on 18 June but they were postponed, first to 10 and 24 October and later to 14 and 28 November. The first round was later postponed to 21 November, officially for technical reasons.

*President Asks for Arab League Help on Mayotte

94P50031A London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 12 Nov 93 p 1

[Report by Muhammad 'Allam]

[Text] Moroni—Comorian President Said Mohamed Djohar implored the Arab states to help his country, which has been recently admitted to the Arab League. He prompted the Arab leaders to help him diplomatically to

end the French occupation of the island of Mayotte, one of the country's principal islands.

He said to AL-HAYAH, in the first statement that he has made to an Arab newspaper since the admission of the Comoro Islands to the League, "that the problem of the French occupation of Mayotte since 1841 is an Arab and Islamic problem as much as it is a Comorian problem. France has done away with the learning of the Arabic language and imposed French for a long time in Mayotte. It has changed the Koran-memorization schools into kindergartens.

He charged France with attempting to "inflame discord" in his country because it has joined the Arab League.

He emphasized the Arabism of the Comoro Islands, saying "that 65 percent of the Cormorian people are of Arab origin, from Yemen and Oman. Our Arabism is stronger than that of Somalia and Djibouti."

He ruled out the occurrence of problems in his country such as the current war in Burundi, near the Comoro Islands. He declared that democracy as practiced in the Comoro Islands differs from the all of the democratic practices in the African continent, "and the Burundi people are split into numerous tribes, while our people belong to one tribe, one language, and one religion. Our democracy has not been contrived from ideas or theories, but relies on the Koran, according to its exalted word, "their affair being counsel between them" and "take counsel with them in the affair," which formulate the democratic concept among us.

Malawi

Parliament Passes Bill on Elections

EA1811211093 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Parliament today passed three bills, among which was the Parliamentary and Presidential Elections Bill 1994. The aim of the bill is to make provision for a multiparty political system and the conduct of presidential and parliamentary elections in accordance with the Constitution. The bill also makes provision for the establishment of an electoral commission.

Speaking when he tabled the bill in parliament, the minister of justice and attorney general, Honorable Lovemore Munlo, said it has been recommended to government that members of the electoral commission should include at least a member from each political party. Hon. Munlo also said agreement has been reached in principle that the chairman of the electoral commission should be non-partisan. The parliament session has now adjourned at the conclusion of its business.

Mozambique

Government-Sponsored Unit Evicts Renamo Official From Home

MB1811144193 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Reports from Nampula say that in August a Naparama [Government-sponsored counterinsurgency unit] group evicted Rodrigues Muassuca, Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] coordinator in Mecuburi District, from his house at Muite administrative region. Mateus Damiao, Renamo's political representative in the province, alleges that Naparama was acting on orders from the Muite administrator. Damiao said the decision to evict the Renamo official was linked to his mining activities, something he had been doing even before he joined Renamo. He said the administrator is now mining the area illegally. Damiao added that the Renamo coordinator holds a valid mining permit.

The acting provincial governor said he was unaware of the situation. The provincial mining directorate says Muassuca's permit entitles him to collect samples only. A directorate official added that the permit is valid for less than three months, and Muassuca has never submitted samples for inspection.

Chissano, Dhlakama Comment on Electoral Law

MB1811193293 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] It has become a practice for problems afflicting the Mozambican peace process to be resolved whenever the president of the Republic meets the leader of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo]. Proof of that was today's private meeting between Chissano and Dhlakama, at which they agreed that the constitutional right of emigrants to vote in elections should not be denied to them, except when it cannot be fulfilled. The two leaders decided that the future electoral law of Mozambique should clearly cover that right. It will be up to the National Elections Commission to determine whether the necessary conditions exist for emigrants to vote at the upcoming elections. Renamo had been opposing the participation of emigrants in the upcoming elections, alleging that the country lacks conditions to accomplish that goal.

[Begin recording] [Chissano] That is a practical issue. I do not wish to speak on behalf of Renamo's president, but from what I heard him saying, they do not oppose it in principle. For them it is a question of creating practical conditions. So, we have decided that the National Elections Commission should see whether conditions exist for emigrants to vote. One should point out that such conditions are always taken into account. For instance, we have a few Mozambicans in Papua New Guinea or in other remote countries like Indonesia. I do not know whether we could arrange for them to vote in the elections. So, there are practical issues that ought to

be taken into consideration. We have referred the matter to the National Elections Commission so that they may look at it in detail. Our staff will draft the necessary legislation. I think a consensus will be reached.

[Dhlakama] I think we have made a great deal of progress. It is no longer a Renamo or a government issue. It is now up to the National Elections Commission to deal with the matter. There are other outstanding issues in the draft electoral law that our staff still has to address. We want to move forward once and for all. [end recording]

The Renamo leader and the president of the Republic pointed out that as of now their meetings will take place on short notice whenever there is a need to find solutions to problems likely to emerge in the future. The Ministers Council still has to refer the draft electoral law to the Assembly of Republic for approval this month.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Invites Pope To Visit

*MB1911061893 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2027
GMT 18 Nov 93*

[Text] Rome November 18 SAPA—Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe on Thursday invited Pope John Paul III to visit Zimbabwe, ZIANA news agency reported. Briefing journalists on his private audience with the 73-year-old pope in the Vatican City, Mr. Mugabe said he had extended the invitation to the pope as the spiritual leader of the one billion Catholics in the world.

The pope visited Zimbabwe in 1988 and Mr. Mugabe said this visit, if accepted, would enable him "to see for himself what progress has taken place since then".

Mr. Mugabe said the pope had asked him to brief him on the situation in Africa, especially in South Africa, Mozambique and Angola. Mr. Mugabe said he also briefed the pope on what he perceived to be the true situation in Zaire, Togo, Burundi and Somalia.

The pope expressed his concern about the political situation in Africa, telling Mr. Mugabe the violence indicated Western democracies did not simply agree with African systems.

No Early Solution Envisioned for Trade Accord With RSA

MB1811194893 Johannesburg Afrikaans Stereo Radio Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Zimbabwe's news agency, ZIANA, reports that there are no prospects for an early solution to the problems being experienced in the signing of a trade agreement between this country and South Africa. Zimbabwean Minister of Trade and Industry Chris Ushewokunze said he does not think an agreement will be reached before the end of the year due to administrative problems and opposition from various South African companies. He said the discussions could also be postponed because South Africa is reconsidering its ties with other African countries. Zimbabwe and South Africa signed an agreement at the beginning of the year to retain and expand their preferential trade agreement of the last 29 years.

Cote d'Ivoire

Houphouet-Boigny Departs Switzerland for Home

AB1911121693 Paris AFP in French 1151 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Geneva, 19 Nov (AFP)—Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny left here today for home, according to Geneva Airport sources. The president, who was driven in an ambulance to the gangway, was on a stretcher, it was noted on the spot.

The Aeoleasing transport company source confirmed that the aircraft took off at 1000 GMT for Yamoussoukro, Cote d'Ivoire's political capital, but did not disclose the estimated arrival time. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Parties Protest Transitional Council Head's Dismissal

AB1711135393 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 16 Nov 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There is a growing chorus of disapproval in Liberia following Interim President Amos Sawyer's decision to sack to his nominee, Bismarck Kuyon, from the chairmanship of the Transitional Council. The five-member council contains nominees from the government, from ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for the Liberation of Liberia], and from the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] and it is supposed to run the country until elections planned for next year, but yesterday [15 November], ULIMO and the NPFL condemned the appointment of Justice Minister Phillip Banks as Kuyon's replacement and today six political parties gave it the thumbs down as well. From Monrovia, Nii Narrey Allison telexed this report. [read by announcer]

In its strongly worded statement, the parties described Kuyon's sacking as interference in the affairs of the Liberian Transitional Government and sheer propaganda. This statement, signed by the heads of the parties, said the move was designed to divert attention from the national quagmire of runaway prices, a high crime rate, and spiralling armed robberies. In a passionate plea, the parties urged Kuyon's nominated successor, Phillip Banks, not to let his name be used to cause one more baby to die, one more underaged girl to be forced to sleep another night as a prostitute, nor for one more boy soldier to sleep with drugs and the gun.

Yesterday, the interim government withdrew Kuyon's diplomatic immunities and took away his nine bodyguards and his car. Kuyon told journalists that Sawyer and others in this Liberian crisis were liars. He said now I understand why this war has not yet ended. Other interested groups in Liberia also held a mass rally in

which they rejected Sawyer's decision to sack Kuyon. This afternoon, the interim government issued a statement about Kuyon's sacking, saying that it was their prerogative to change their representation on the Transitional Council and they were not obliged to consult every group in the country.

The statement said that they had spoken to a number of political parties like the mainstream True Whig Party and the Democratic Party and they were satisfied that the leadership of these two parties understood the need to make the change. The statement said the government believed that Mr. Kuyon's removal was in the best interest of Liberia. It will enhance the transitional process and bring about the disarming of all the warring factions.

Sawyer Says Parties Consulted

AB1711164593 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] The Interim Government of National Unity [IGNU] has dismissed claims made by certain political groupings and individuals that they are such that they were not consulted on the decision leading to the replacement of Mr. Bismarck Kuyon as IGNUs direct appointee to the Council of State. The government is reminding such groups and individuals that it is the prerogative of the interim government to review its representation on the Council of State without necessarily consulting every group. According to a release, this is so because the interim government, by its very structure, is already composed of representatives of duly registered political parties and interest groups who have given the interim government a mandate to proceed with the transitional program, especially with respect to the attainment of the fundamental goal of successful disarmament. The release said it was merely in line with its democratic practices that in embarking on a process of replacing Mr. Kuyon, the interim government held additional consultations with a certain group and individuals. In particular, the leadership of the interim government called in, among others, the chairman of the interest groups of Liberia, Dr. Togba-Nah Tipoteh, who was fully briefed on the circumstances leading to the decision to replace Mr. Kuyon. Also, the interim government leadership held consultations with leaders of the National Democratic Party of Liberia and the True Whig Party on the matter and all of these consultations enumerated, the interim government was satisfied that the leadership of the political parties and interest groups understood the extreme necessity to effect the change in the interim government's representation on the Council of State.

The interim government says its commitment to the broad-based consultation with political parties and interest groups must not be misconstrued to imply that the full approval and concordance of every political and interest group must be obtained before it may take action on questions of government and the peace process.

As far as the two political parties are concerned, the interim government is under no obligation to consult with groupings aspiring to the status of political parties. It is on record that those groups masquerading in newspapers as political parties, the government wishes to emphasize that Mr. Kuyon's removal is, indeed, in the best interest of our country and it aims at reinforcing the government's commitment to and energizing the process of disarming all the warring parties, thereby enhancing the transitional process.

At the same time, President Amos Sawyer has disclosed that the Liberian National Transitional Government could be seated as early as the first week of December. Accordingly, Dr. Sawyer said the newly confederated five-member Council of State is now being requested to resume its informal sessions so as to complete preparatory work for the sitting of the LNTG [Liberian National Transitional Government]. President Sawyer made this revelation yesterday when he briefed the regular session of the cabinet on countersteps being taken to speed up the disarmament exercise and the seating of the LNTG. The Liberian leader said that with the addition of Councillor Phillip Banks as a member of the Council of State, that body's capacity for orderly, systematic work and harmonious relations among its members has been greatly enhanced. Dr. Sawyer stressed that Councillor Banks' uncompromising stand on disarmament will adequately represent on the council the perspective of the interim government in the interest of the vast majority of Liberians.

Speaking further on the sitting of the LNTG, Dr. Sawyer said all indications are that the first battalion of Zimbabweans are likely to arrive in Liberia very soon. He further disclosed that the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] of Charles Taylor is considering asking ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] forces, already on the ground, to commence disarmament even before the arrival of the Zimbabweans.

As a first step, the interim government has been encouraging the NPFL leader in this direction and emphasized that if the NPFL leader agrees to have disarmament begin before the end of the month, the sitting of the transitional government will take place by the first week of December. The Liberian leader then urged all parties to the Cotonou Agreement to strive to meet this target for the beginning of disarmament and the sitting of the LNTG.

Meanwhile, and in this regard, Dr. Sawyer has urged all cabinet ministers to update their status reports and make them available to the Council of State.

Stresses Commitment To Protect Kuyon

AB1911105793 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 19 Nov 93

[Text] President Amos Sawyer has stressed the commitment of the interim government to respecting the dignity

and integrity as well as the security of former officials of this country. Commenting on efforts by the interim government to ensure that former chairman-elect Bismarck Kuyon lives in dignity and security, Dr. Sawyer disclosed that the interim government has beefed up security protection for Mr. Kuyon and is doing all within its power to ensure that Mr. Kuyon lives in peace and decency.

President Sawyer made the promise when he briefed the executive officials of the Inter-Faith Mediation Committee on current developments in the peace process yesterday at the Executive Mansion. Dr. Sawyer said by giving the uncompromising stance of the interim government on the question of respect for the dignity and integrity of the human [word indistinct], he would not descend to levels where it begins to engage in harassment and intimidation. Public servants, Dr. Sawyer emphasized, should be treated with dignity and respect and that their experience should be tapped as a means of improving the process of governing. The interim president has given assurances that his demonstrated commitment to the protection of human rights and to the democratic process will continue without undulation.

Meanwhile, the administration of the Special Security Service, the SSS of the Executive Mansion, has clarified that former Chairman-elect Kuyon is still being provided security protection by both the SSS and ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. A release from the Executive Mansion issued yesterday said only the police escort car has been withdrawn from Mr. Kuyon. In addition, former Speaker Kuyon is still enjoying the use of two government vehicles, one given him as speaker of the ILA [Interim Legislative Assembly] and the other as chairman-elect.

Radio Reports NPFL Accepts Kuyon Replacement

AB1711161293 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 17 Nov 93

[Text] The National Patriotic Front of Liberia, the NPFL, says it has taken no issue on the decision of the interim government to replace its permanent nominee to the Council of State, Mr. Bismarck Kuyon. Reports monitored on the front's Radio ELBC said the NPFL viewed the decision as a personal prerogative of the interim government.

Meanwhile, in a press release issued yesterday and signed by the front's chief of communications, Major (T.O. Efa), the NPFL says it does not believe in meddling in the internal administrative activities of parties to the Cotonou agreement. The NPFL release was issued to clarify a statement on the BBC Focus on Africa program on Monday [15 November] attributed to NPFL spokesman John T. Richardson to the effect that the front opposed the replacement of Bismarck Kuyon.

In the NPFL release issued yesterday, the NPFL said it had not issued any such statement on the Bismarck

Kuyon matter. At the recent Cotonou meeting, the principle was established that each party reserved the right to fully replace its nominee on the Council of State as long as the council has not been seated. That is why the NPFL recently replaced its own nominee to the Council of State. Dorothy Musuleng-Cooper and the front later recommended General Isaac Ade Musa.

Sawyer Meets Muslim Delegation, Discusses Alleged Atrocities

AB1811154093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] The president of the interim government, Professor Amos Sawyer, has confirmed that with the expected arrival of the expanded ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] contingent from Zimbabwe, the disarmament of all warring factions will soon begin to facilitate the installation of the Council of State by the first week in December.

Speaking yesterday to a large gathering of Muslims at the Monrovia City Hall when they presented a statement of concern to him on alleged atrocities committed by ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] in Lofa County, Dr. Sawyer reminded Liberians that neither the allocation of cabinet posts nor the sitting of the council would bring the country's nightmare to an end. Disarmament, he also emphasized, remains the foundation of peace. Once the disarmament process starts and continues, there will be no fighting, adding we must continue to keep the focus. He said the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] is rethinking its position on disarmament and that the front was considering disarming to ECOMOG under certain arrangements [words indistinct]. He pledged that the interim government would do all it can to encourage Mr. Charles Taylor in pursuing this objective.

On the alleged atrocities committed by ULIMO fighters in Lofa, the president said Lofa's problem will end once the county is free of arms, noting: Let us not get (?distracted), for there is no magical solution. Dr. Sawyer warned all Liberians against ethnic confusion and hatred. This country has nothing to gain by stirring up ethnic (?conflict) [words indistinct]. The president said he would (?encourage) dialogue among the various religions and elders of Lofa to discuss and find a solution to their problems. [passage indistinct]

He called on all Mandingo [words indistinct] to (?support) the interim government during (?the disarmament process). The president called on all Liberians to exercise religious tolerance and respect. He explained that the problem in Lofa is not a religious one, pointing out that this country cannot afford a religious war.

Mali

President Returns Following Visit to Algeria

LD1811232293 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 2200 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] The president of Mali Oumer Alpha Konare today returned to his country following a visit to Algeria that lasted less than 24 hours. During this brief visit the Malian president met with Higher State Council Chairman Ali Kafi.

The Malian president made a statement to the press in which he revealed that the Malian Government and the Azawad movements were facing difficulties with regard to the process of applying the national contract concluded in February last year. Despite these difficulties, the Malian president expressed optimism regarding the possibility of overcoming these difficulties through cooperation with the Azawad movements and the constant and firm support given by Algeria. The Malian president said that this would not be achieved easily, pointing out that the problem of northern Mali does not concern the Malians alone but the neighbors in Niger too.

Niger

Defense Minister Says Algeria Caused Failure of Talks

LD1811152993 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] Yesterday evening Niger Defense Minister Tahirou Amadou accused Algeria of having caused the Ouagadougou meeting with the Tuareg rebels to fail. Speaking to the National Assembly, the minister accused Algeria of having prevented certain sections of the rebels from taking part in the meeting. He deplored this gesture, which he described as unfriendly.

Algeria Prevents Tuareg Participation

AB1811192593 Paris AFP in French 1027 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Excerpts] Niamey, 18 Nov (AFP)—Niger Defense Minister Amadou Tahirou has accused Algeria of "preventing certain sections of the Tuareg rebellion from taking part in the meeting" slated for 11 November at Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, between the Niger Government and representatives of the rebellion. In a statement to the National Assembly broadcast on national television on the evening of 17 November, the minister deplored this "unfriendly" gesture by Algeria.

Answering deputies' questions, he recalled that two of the three movements making up the Tuareg Coordination of Armed Resistance—the Front for the Liberation of Air and Azaouak and the Revolutionary Army for the Liberation of Northern Niger—were based in Algeria, which borders Niger. The third rebel organization is

headquartered "somewhere in the north" of Niger. The Niger defense minister's accusation comes a week after the de facto dissolution of the "liaison unit" between the government and the rebellion, which was set up three months ago with French assistance. [passage omitted]

It seems that the stalling of negotiations has not yet had repercussions on the ground. However, the Agadez Gendarmerie, which is 750 km northeast of Niamey, has reported a resurgence of attacks by "armed bandits" along the roads in the north of the country where 40 percent of the Tuareg population lives—750,000 people, representing 10 percent of Niger's population. Yesterday the defense minister pointed out that the Niger Army had not abandoned any of its positions in the north and that it had even "redeployed troops around Iferouane" (900 km northeast of Niamey), a particularly sensitive area.

Nigeria

Abacha Delivers Maiden Address to Nation

AB1811222093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 2130 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Maiden address to the nation by new Nigerian head of state Lieutenant General Sanni Abacha on 18 November—recorded]

[Text] Fellow Nigerians, sequel to the resignation of the former head of the Interim National Government and commander in chief of the Armed Forces, Chief Ernest Shonekan, and my subsequent appointment as head of state and commander in chief, I have had extensive consultations within the Armed Forces hierarchy and other well-meaning Nigerians in a bid to find solutions to the various political, economic, and social problems which have engulfed our beloved country and which had made life most difficult for the ordinary citizens of this nation.

Chief Ernest Shonekan took over as head of state and commander in chief of the Nigerian Armed Forces at the most trying time in the history of our country. Politically, economically, and socially there were lots of uncertainties. Things appeared bleak and the atmosphere was heavy with uncertainties. However, driven by the belief in himself, his countrymen, and love for his country, he accepted to face the challenges of our time. I would therefore like to take this opportunity to pay tribute to him for his selfless service to the nation. He has shown great courage at taking on the daunting task of heading the Interim National Government—even a greater courage to know when to leave.

Many have expressed fears about the apparent return of the military. Many have talked about the concern of the international community. However, under the present circumstances the survival of our beloved country is far above any other consideration. Nigeria is the only country we have. We must therefore solve our problems ourselves. We must lay a very solid foundation for the

growth of true democracy. We should avoid any ad hoc or temporary solutions. The problems must be addressed firmly, objectively, decisively, and with all sincerity of purpose.

Consequently, the following decisions come into immediate effect: The Interim National Government is hereby dissolved. The national and state assemblies are also dissolved. The state executive councils are dissolved. The brigade commanders are to take over from the governors in their states until administrators are appointed. Where there are no brigade commanders, the commissioners of police in the states are to take over. All local governments stand dissolved. The directors of personnel are to take over the administration of the local governments until administrators are appointed. The National Electoral Commission is hereby dissolved. All former secretaries to federal ministries are to hand over to their director generals until ministers are appointed. The two political parties are hereby dissolved. All processions, political meetings, and associations of any type in any part of the country are hereby banned. Any consultative committee, by whatever name called, is hereby proscribed. Decree 61 of 1993 is hereby abrogated. A Provisional Ruling Council is hereby established.

It will comprise the head of state, commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, as chairman; the chief of general staff as vice chairman; the honorable minister of defense; the chief of defense staff; service chiefs; the inspector general of police; the attorney general and minister of justice; the internal affairs minister; the foreign affairs minister; and the national security adviser. Legislative powers will reside in the council.

States will be governed by civilian administrators to be appointed later. Also, a Federal Executive Council will be put in place. Our security system will be enhanced to ensure that lives of citizens, property of individuals are protected and preserved. Drug trafficking and other economic crimes such as 419 [reference to decree related to investigating fraud] must be tackled and eliminated.

On the current strikes throughout the nation following the increase in the price of fuel, I appeal to all the trade unions to return to work immediately. We cannot afford further dislocation and destruction of our economy. The fuel issue will be looked into.

On the closed media houses, government is hereby lifting the order of proscription with immediate effect. We, however, appeal to the media houses that in this spirit of national reconciliation we should show more restraint and build a united and peaceful Nigeria.

Fellow Nigerians, the events of the past month, starting from the annulment of the 12 June presidential election, culminating in the appointment of the former head of state, Chief Ernest Shonekan, are well known to you. The economic downturn has undoubtedly been aggravated

by the ongoing political crisis. We require well thought out and permanent solution to these problems if we are to emerge stronger from them.

Consequently, a constitutional conference with full constituent powers will be established soon to determine the future constitutional structure of Nigeria. The constitutional conference will also recommend the method of forming parties which will lead to the ultimate recognition of political parties formed by the people. While the conference is on, the reorganization and reform of the former major institutions will be carried out: the military, the police, the customs, the judiciary, NITEL [Nigerian Telecommunication Limited], NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation], and NEPA [National Electric Power Authority], the banking industry, and our higher institutions of learning.

This regime will be firm, humane, and decisive. We will not condone or tolerate any act of indiscipline. Any attempt to test our will will be decisively dealt with. For the international community, we ask that you suspend judgment while we grapple with the onerous task of nation-building, reconciliation, and repairs. This government is a child of necessity with a strong determination to restore peace and stability to our country, and on this foundation enthroned a lasting and true democracy. Give us the chance to solve our problems in our own ways.

Finally, I appeal to all Nigerians, particularly our traditional rulers and community leaders, for their maximum support and cooperation.

Long live the Federal Republic of Nigeria! Thank you.

Abacha To Remain in Power For 'At Least' 18 Months

*AB1811225393 Paris AFP in English 2236 GMT
18 Nov 93*

[Text] Lagos, Nov 18 (AFP)—Nigeria's new military leader Sanni Abacha is staying in power for at least the next 18 months, a high-level military source said here late Thursday.

General Abacha, who took over as head of state Wednesday [17 November] from civilian Ernest Shonekan, will remain in power for as long as is necessary "to put the country back on its feet," the source said, adding that his mandate should not exceed two years.

Reaction to General Abacha Assuming Leadership Position

Officers Pleased With Abacha Briefing

AB1811170593 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1530 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Excerpt] Nigeria's new head of state, General Sanni Abacha, has today been briefing senior military and police officers in Lagos on the change of leadership in the country. A spokesman for the Defense Headquarters told

Voice of Nigeria correspondent that Gen. Abacha also used the opportunity to seek suggestions from the senior military officers on how the government should be run for the general well-being of the country. The spokesman said the senior officers received the briefing with enthusiasm and appreciated the speed with which they were kept informed. The military spokesman told our correspondent that since the change of leadership, members of the two political parties in the country and the principal officers of the National Assembly had also met Gen. Abacha to offer suggestions on a formula for a new government set-up. The new head of state will later today address the nation on the current political situation in the country. [passage omitted on resignation of Shonekan]

Opposition Group Foresees Problems

*AB1811201393 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 18 Nov 93*

[Text] The organization that has led much of the protest against Ernest Shonekan's administration and against the annulment of the June 12 elections has been the Campaign for Democracy. On the line, Josephine Hazel asked its chairman, Beko Ransome Kuti, what their first reaction was to the latest change of government.

[Begin recording] [Kuti] Well, in a way, we have been campaigning for the end to the Interim National Government and Shonekan leaving is a good indication. We have to see what General Abacha has to say today first before we can comment further.

[Hazel] When he does speak, what are you looking to hear from him?

[Kuti] Well, in the sense that we have always considered the interim government just like extension of the military regime, I expect him to tell us that they are going to call Professor Nsowu to come and announce the June 12 elections and declare a winner, and I think that will solve most of the problems we have now.

[Hazel] And presumably, if he does not do that you will continue your campaign, I presume.

[Kuti] You know we are campaigning for democracy and we are not in favor, by any means, of a military government. And if he does not do that and they want to stay on then, there will be a big problem. [end recording]

Britain, NLC Oppose Change

*AB1811152093 Dakar PANA in English 1412 GMT
18 Nov 93*

[Text] London, 18 Nov. (NAN/PANA)—The British Government on Thursday [18 November] described Wednesday's political change in Nigeria as a serious step backward not only for Nigeria but for Africa as a whole. A statement by the Foreign Office in London said the

British Government deplored the decision of the military to reverse the democratic process in the country.

"The British Government has consistently emphasised our support for a transition to a civilian democratic government accountable to the people of Nigeria as a whole," the statement said. It added that "military dictatorship could not solve Nigeria's problems."

Nigeria's interim President Ernest Shonekan resigned on Wednesday night and was replaced by General Sanni Abacha. Shonekan has since left the Nigerian capital, Abuja.

According to the statement, Britain was urgently consulting its partners in the donor community on what further actions should be taken against the Nigerian authorities. It emphasised that measures taken last June to protest against nullification of the June 12 presidential election, including ending of all military cooperation between the two countries as well as visa restriction to officials of the federal and state governments, would remain in force.

Meanwhile, leaders of the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) have suspended plans to travel to Abuja for the rescheduled talks with government on the fuel price hike because of the political developments.

NLC Acting Secretary Morgan Avigbo said the political situation in the country called for caution. "We have to listen to what the new head of state, Gen. Sanni Abacha, has in stock for the country." Abacha is due to broadcast Thursday.

The NLC called a general strike which is in its fourth day to protest big fuel price increases in the country.

Radio Reports Security Increased in Abuja

AB1811163593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 18 Nov 93

[Text] It is reported from Abuja that security was today beefed up at some public places in the federal capital. Soldiers took charge of security at the gate of the International Conference Center where the National Assembly normally meets. Members, however, entered the premises only to find a notice announcing the indefinite adjournment of the House of Representatives because of the present political developments. It is not clear whether the Senate will meet this evening as earlier scheduled. At the federal secretariat, workers were seen going about their normal duties while the various shopping complexes were open for business.

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